FLAG OF THE UNION. mished by Thomas Palmer, Proprietor.

Syratistso.-One dollar a square for first inserand fifty cents a square for each continuance. ers or less constitute a square.

From the New York Herald of Dec. 10. teception of Senators Foote and Downs by the Union Committee of New York.

As soon as it was known that Senator Foote Mississippi, and Senator Downs, of Louisia, Bad arrived in the city, on Saturday last, he steamship from New Orleans, en route to Vashington, it was proposed that they should amed to this metropolis by the Union Safety Committee, appointed at the great meetor held a short time ago at Castle Garden. a distinguished gentlemen were applied on the subject, and we are happy to say, that and spoke as follows:nev at once expressed the gratification it would

These distinguished champions of the Union

people in attendance: show-Citizens: Mr. Foote, Senator in ss from Mississippi, and Mr. Downs, rom Louisiana, will now be addressed

for us with a reply.

asidered in extreme danger from the spirit of

her places in the North, numerous meetings umph. [Renewed applause.] ave been held, all breathing the same spirit. There is great reason—surely there is great nd all directed to the same holy end. We did reason-for these interchanges of patriotic conon the constitution, and on the rights of the tracted the country and our national councils

ve devoted ourselves. [Applause.] You language their determination to adhere to the e strangers to us, but when we saw you per-ing all of the station with which you had been I understand that the intelligence communi-

-who, forgetting party ties, deyour duty-with, on your nor of your own State the legislature of your T they represented

of the people) arrays to beard the lion in liose measures w nion with the same on which had che floor of the Senz pe, we did trus would come, and me has already consippi will perform the

he name of all these, I bid you welcome were adopted, by an extraordinary majority, is great city; and may God speed you and there being but three votes for disunion, one of

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ing which lasted some moments. Senator FOOTE was called upon to respond

Gentlemen of the committee, and fellow-citithey at them to meet the committee of whom they zens of the city and county of New York: I rejoice to be here this day, and to witness as I do these striking indications of the existence of represented yesterday at one o'clock at the sentiments friendly to the institutions of our lovernor's room, in the City Hall, where the fathers. I was not unprepared for such a scene Mayor of the city introduced them to the vast as that which I now behold, I had read an aconcourse of people which thronged the build- count of the proceedings in Castle Garden, which have been so eloquently referred to. As soon as the introductory ceremony was have had an opportunity in my own State and as sold his honor the Mayor said to the mass elsewhere of ascertaining that the proceedings of that meeting had produced the effect of cheering up the friends of the Union, of sustaining them in the struggle which they were carrying on in behalf of our institutions, and paralysing Orden Hoffman, Esq., of this city, and when the arm of faction, wherever intelligence of has concluded, these gentlemen will probably them had reached the different settlements in the Southwest before I left my own home. Mr. Hoffman then addressed Messrs. Foote Never, in my opinion, since the foundation of the Government, has any public meeting occur-Gentlemen: At a time when our country was red which has so speedily produced consequences vitally important to the public welfare ion and fanaticism which was abroad in and safety as the meeting at Castle Garden. It land, a meeting, without respect to party, is true-and I am delighted to know that it is as called at Castle Garden, in this city. The true-that your noble example was immediately ect of that meeting was declared to be to followed throughout the greater part of the sir and revive that spirit of union in which North; and I assure you that in my own State anstitution was formed and adopted, and we have been delighted in the capital of Missisesistany attempt to destroy it. A committee sippi to imitate your noble example. A little s appointed to parry out the object of that more than two weeks ago, one of the largest That committee is here assembled mass conventions that was ever held in the city most you, and on me has devolved the duty, of Jackson was holden in my presence, of which their organ, to bid you welcome to this city I was an humble member, and over which preo express their gratitude for the faithful and sided the late President of the Nashville Conone efforts which you rendered on the floor vention-(not the late Nashville Convention)ongress, in defence of those measures which | Chief Justice Sharkey; who, discovering that ld alone preserve the Union, which is the those with whom he once associated were bent atain head of all the wealth and happiness on treason, abandoned all connexion with them, nch everywhere meet you in this our prosper- and resolved to do his duty as a patriot in this s city. (Cheers.) That meeting was compo- crisis of his country's history. Under the auas this committee is composed, of men pro- thority of resolutions adopted there, which coning different political creeds, and who had form with your own, a new party, composed of hed against each other under different bun- the best men of both of the old parties, has alrs in our political conflicts; but as men, imi- ready been organised in every county of the ing the noble example which you set on the State, and arrangements have been made for the Senate, they forgot party, and, ral- bringing out candidates for every important ofving to the cry of the country, assembled to- fice in the State on the Union issue alone, withher on that occasion in an attempt to preserve out regard to old party questions. [Applause.] ant happy Union which is the source of all our And we have the strongest confidence that in dessings. The example which they set was every county in the State of Mississippi the flowed; and in Besten, Philadelphia, and o- Union cause will triumph, and speedily tri-

ope that that meeting might do some good; we gratulations. Our country may not be entirely id hope that at the North it might aid in check- safe yet, but we certainly have a most brill ant og the spirit of fanaticism and folly, which prospect before us of its ultimate safety. Who eached disobedience to the laws to be a duty doubts this ! Is it not a fact, without mentiono God! We did hope that at the South it ing names, that prominent champions of sediaight have a tendency to remove the error and tion in the North have already declared, in exasconception which did to a certain extent pre- press language, their determination to no longer ail, that the North was willing to trample continue the agitation which has heretofore disouth. We did hope that it might contribute [Good.] Is it not true that leading newspapers mething, no matter how little, to give strength published in the cities of the North have lately the arm and power to the voice of those gal- declared that, in the judgment of the editors at ant sons of the South who were nobly contend- least, it is inexpedient to continue this agitaog against secession, and disunion, and treason. tion? Is there not reason for believing confi-Three cheers.] We did hope that it might dently that agitation in the North will now ach both the North and the South that we cease? And what is the condition of public te bound together by fraternal ties-that we feeling in the South! Why, Maryland unanid but one hope and one destiny common to mously sustains the Union. So does Delaware. both-that we were brethren of the same In the good Old Dominion, where repose the ousehold, and that a house divided against it- bones of Marshall, of Madison, and Washingolf must fall. [Applause.] It is not for me ton, of Henry, and a host of other patriots of the say how far those hopes have been realized; revolution, the larguage of secession has never hile I cannot help indulging in expressing the yet been heard, and never will be heard. [Trey which I experienced when, from the lips of mendous applause.] The people of Kentucky listinguished gentleman from Georgia-the are equally unan mous-the people of Missouri eaker of the House of Representatives- are equally unanimous-the people of Tenneshree cheers for Howell Cobb; to whom on see, Whigs and Democrats, are at least equally recent occasion the same welcome was extend- as unanimous for the Union. There is but one , we were gratified with the assurance that voice in that State which has been raised in supat meeting had accomplised some good, and port of the plan of secession concacted in South on of some avail in achieving the victory Carolina twelve months ago, and put in action hich they won. [Appl.use.] You, gentle- by a gentleman of my own State, whose name on, are personally strangers to the most of us; it is not delicate to mention. The voice of the we are not strangers to the gallant efforts, Hon. Hopkins L. Turney, I learn, was the only distinguished zeal, and the untiring devo- one that was raised in a spoort of this plan of n with which, on the floor of the Senate, you secession. North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, ocated those measures which we believed Lousiana, Texas, and Georgia, the proceedings re necessary to the preservation of this Union of whose patriotic conventions have already I to the promotion of the cause to which we reached you, have all declared in unequivoca

nered, and devoting yourselves to the cause cated from South Carolina by telegraph is, that your country and the Union, be assured, gen- they will await the action of the State which I men, that, although strangers to us, you lived have the honor to represent-the patriotic State he bearts of thousands of patriotic citizens of Mississippi. This is pretty much what I he North, who honored you for the course have expected for two or three months past. I ach you pursued. You, Mr. Senator from am glad that they will postpone final action unusiana had to encounter responsibilities great til then; for I am as certain as that God reignmomentous. You encountered them nobly, eth, and that this glorious nation exists on the a stood almost alone in the representation face of the globe, that the people of the State of m your State in the advocacy of those meas- Mississlppi will, next autumn, with a nearer s on the success of which the peace and hap- approach to unanimity, declare in favor of the ness of the country hung suspended. You Union than even the State of Georgia. [Three ted to differ from your distinguished col- cheers for Mississippi, and three more for gue, and advocated these measures with a Georgia. I speak of what I know; and yet , a power, and an eloquence, and with as this may appear strange to some, and may need at an attachment to your native land, as he explanation. The explanation is easily offered, Id be possessed of. [Cheers.] And, sir, True, the Governor of Mississippi has declared was with joy that we heard of the cordial himself in favor of prompt secession-true it come with which, on your return, you were is, he is sustained at the present time by nearly ted by your trusting and confiding constit- all the official influence of the State, including -a welcome which must have been grati- the two houses of the Legislature, a majority of to you as it was a just reward for your whom have tecided in favor of the Governor's labors. [Cheers.] And you, Mr. policy of secession. That is all true; but I can at from Mississippi-you, who, as I sta- assure you that even in the county in which the Three cheers for Senator Foote. Hur- capital is located, there is an overwhelming Hurrah! Hurrah!]-on a former occasion majority of the people of both parties in favour forward from trials and tribulations at of preserving the Union, and in favor of de-· feating any scheme of secession that may be , proposed. [Applause.] Within the last seven weeks, fellow-citizens, I have gone through er many populous counties in Mississippi; and el- although I felt my own feebleness, yet, buoyed jou up and sustained by the inspiring cause in supand- port of which I was engaged, I did, in every I to county which I visited, challenge controversy same and in every county but one or two, controverforts sies did occur in the presence of hundreds and We thousands of people. And what is the conseat the quence? Why, at the very first meeting, two in that thousand persons concurred in the adjustment tion in bills passed at the last session of Congress, and th it is in support of the Union. [Applause.] ming at the North; when patriotism will every other county that I visited, a result pree prejudice which, for a time, may have cisely similar occurred. Never did I hear the between you and a portion of your con- voices of more than six secessionists in the by; when Mississippi would echo the State of Mississippi, when a vote was taken; of Georgia, and unite with the common and a vote was taken in every county but one of the country in hailing her distinguish- or two. [Applause.] Let me relate an anectator and her distinguished son. [Three dote to you. In Tallahatchie county a large Gentlemen, not to detain you any meeting was convened; notice had been given in the name of that Union Safety Com- that I would address my tellow-citizens on that a committee of no importance except so day. It being the first day of the court, a large s it has been consecrated by the holy ob- meeting of people took place; and on that day their appointment-in the name of that it was also expected that disunion resolutions lifee I bid you welcome to our city. In would be offered for the adoption of the assemsame of all who know that by southern as bled people, by a most prominent man in that is by northern blood our independence was section of central Mississippi. Those resoluwed-who know that our Union was form- tions were offered under the auspices of a a spirit of compromise, and that in a spir- nephew of the late distinguished John C. Calromise it was received-in the name houn, of South Carolina. Well, what was the who appreciate the blessings we enjoy, result? In my own feeble way, I addressed willing to transmit them to their chil- the people, and was, to a certain extent, rewho shall come after us, unimpaired, as sponded to-the disunion resolutions were colved them from the hand of our fathers waived, and in lieu of them Union resolutions

but it was like calling spirits from the vasty deep-[laughter]-they did not come when I he is pursuing in this crisis of the country.

There will be another opportunity of testing public opinion in that State in the Convention which is to assemble there; and I beg of you to note what I say, that, while Georgia has only three counties represented by seceders in her Convention, the State of Mississippi will not plause.] I know that all the official influence of the State and the Legislature are against the Union; but the Union will, not with standing that, be triumphant in Mississippi, and that State will nobly vindicate herself from the suspicion of treason which has arisen in men's minds in consequence of gross misrepresentation on the

subject. [Tremendous applause.] And even in the State of South Carolina patriotic voices have lately burst forth in support lished a pamphlet in favor of the constitution, which has been circulated throughout the State, have spoken out on the subject in the boldest and which is now rapidly extending itself over language. Can you doubt that these voices, the whole confederacy, until the crisis is pastraised in support of the institutions of our fa- until the republic is rescued from danger, and Carolina? I cannot doubt it. Do you recollect was at its inception. Fellow-citizens, I bid an instance which occurred in the past history of our country, with which Joel R. Poinsett was Senator Downs, of Lousin sented this country in Mexico, his house was and said:surrounded by a mob, and its demolition was threatened. He kept quiet, and simply hung ut the American flag-the stars and stripes. What was the result? The mob was calmed into submission by his silently pointing to the stars and stripes of his country. Thus the moral power of the Union was felt in the centre of semi-civilized Mexico, and proved sufficient to put down factionists and to suppress tumult. The same man, in the centre of South Carolina, has the same part to perform, towards those who elared war against the constitution of the repubn their presence and within their view, to the tripes-[applause and cheering]-the emblems predict that South Carolica will redeem herself, and will repent in sackcloth and in ashes, the emerity which, for the last twelve months, has marked the conduct of her leaders and people.

djustment, which you have heard so eloquently support everywhere. [Loud cheers.] which, I trust, has been consigned to the tomb compact, because I know the most influential President, and the Union is safe.

ings of the Committee of Thirteen. The dis- those bills which were ultimately crowned with gentlemen who composed that committee did and I will give you an anecdote illustrative of and all the other slaveholding States will be tude that a petition, signed by 40,000 of the and the inhabitants were from among our most and I will give you and and I will give you are speed you and the inhabitants were from among our most the duties that may yet lie bewhich was cast by the representative of the spirit in which these men acted. It was right, except, perhaps, South Carolina; but even citizens of New York, came to relieve and cheer industrious and enterprising citizens. They

resolutions, and the third by his brother. If General Cass, by some gentleman [three cheers | pause before she takes the rash step she has work. None can do it more effectually than there was a fourth discordant voice I at least did for General Cass] who was consulting party threatened. Probably you are not aware of the you. None can be more interested in it. not find it out. [Laughter and applause.] In policy a little more than the interests of the extent she has gone. Independent of the action My honorable friend has told you that Mr the county adjoining (Carroll), I had the honor country, that if the plan of adjustment was car- of the late Congress, there is too much reason Cass was taunted with contributing to make Mr. of addressing another meeting, and the people ried out, Henry Clay might become President, to believe that she was decidedly determined to Clay President. I, as a member of the Comseemed to be unanimous in the support of the Now, General Cass had nominated Mr. Clay as separate from the Union long ago. The Gov- mittee of Thirteen, was also taunted. But I Union. At another meeting held in this same chairman of that committee; and what was the ernor has declared it; the greatest men of the scorned the taunt. Nobody on that committee county of Carroll, as I am informed, about a reply of the old patriot? I will state the replys State have declared it; and the ablest pamphlet cared for results, so far as party was concerned, week subsequent, one of the most eloquent men in that part of the county—Gen. Wall by name, else. When he replied, that honest face of his a native of South Carolina-addressed the people became refulgent with the true spirit of a patriot. there ought to be a separation between the North [A voice-"Yes, and you will be taunted at length, in a most powerful manner, in sup- He remarked, "Then, so be it. If Clay's noble and the South, from the incompatibility of the again,"] Strenuous efforts were made to preport of secession, and in opposition to the plan conduct at the head of our committee, in rescu- interests of these two great sections of the coun- vent my attending the mass meeting at New of adjustment agreed at the last session of Con- ing his country from danger, should conduct him try. The danger, I think, is over; but the Orleans. I was told that it would injure me gress. The judge of the court, a very estimable to the presidency, no man in the nation will solemn lesson which it conveys ought not to with my party to attend a mixed meeting of deman, felt himself called upon to speak in favor more cordially ratify his election than myself." be lost upon us. It is full of warning and in- mocrats and whigs. I replied that a good act of the constitution which he had sworn to sup- [Here followed an outbarst of applause that struction. Let us not tempt such peril again, never injured a good man or a good cause. But port. He made a speech of no very great length, made the portraits on the walls of the gover- and imagine that, because we have escaped it suppose it did destroy me, or that it destroyed but much to the purpose. And what was the nor's room dance a gig.] I challenge you to once unscathed, we may pass through it with my party if I or my party were down to-day, effect ! The vote was taken; the union of these point out to me such another instance of patrio- equal impunity again. Constant attrition wears another would arise to-morrow, as patriotic, and States was sustained; and secession was voted tie devotion and self-sacrifice. And what was away the solid rock; the last feather breaks the as useful, and as good. But tear down the fabric down by a majoriry of more than seven to one. the feeling predominant among the friends of camel's back; and the public mind, irritated by [Applause, loud and long continued.] I have the Adjustment in both houses of Congress. I the past, will be found, on each return of agita- Washington, a Franklin, a Jefferson to rebuild idressed other meetings, one of which was in will not speak of those who had a subordinate tion, less and less able to bear it. Let me, in it. It would be better, therefore, that party Natchez, in the neighborhood of which the Go- position like myself; but I will say that the all freedom and candor, tell you that if these should be destroyed than that the Union should vernor of the State had resided for the last three leading senators who supported that agitations are revived-if the fugitive slave bill perish. twenty years. I spoke freely in condemnation scheme of settlement-Clay, Cass, and Web- is repealed, or materially modified, or rendered his message, and denounced it as a treasona- ster-proved themselves pure-minded, disinter- a dead letter by a refusal to carry out its provi- so long, and I shall now conclude. ble document. [Applause, and three cheers for ested, self-sacrificing patriots, regardless of sions in the free States, and if slavery should Foote. His friends were present, his relations everything like individual advancement when be abolished in the District of Columbia, you were present-gentlemen accomplished, intel- the country which they loved was in danger. may call this by what name you will, but, when feeling and evident sincerity. lectual, and patriotic-his partner in the practice [Applause, loud and long-continued.] Yes, in you do it, you may rest assured that it is the of the law for more than twenty-five years, was my judgment, their conduct surpasses that of dissolution of the Union. [Loud cheers.] I mittee of Thirteen, which were enthusiastically present, and sat with me on the stand which I any men in any age of the world. Aristides believe, however, that the existing laws will be responded to. occupied on the occasion. What do you sup- and Themistocles lived and died rivals. Cæsar carried out. I believe that the compromises of suicide. Cicero, too, had to become the victim of the malevolence of that profligate and cruel did call for them. There was not one man in termegant who called Anthony husband. Pitt that meeting who had the effrontery to rise and and Fox were rivals in England throughout their secession. But if the contract should be violated the consisting of our most eminent merchants say he would support the Governor in the course whole lives, and never became reconciled up to ted again, you may expect the most disastrous and our most influential men. We never saw the moment of the death of the former. Burke ship of many years. But Clay, Cass, and Web- consider the fortuitous circumstances by which of the Union against every open foe and every ster, on the altar of their country's happiness, the menaced danger was averted, and that the secret enemy. sacrificed everything like personal ascendency and the success of faction, uniting themselves as over the Union, interposed in a most singular a band of brothers, standing shoulder to shoul- manner to save it in that crisis, you will admit der in support of their common country, and im- that there was abundant cause for alarm. Conhave one county thus represented. [Great ap- mortalising themselves as the unequalled Triad of American patriots. [Here three cheers for passious had been so arou ed, and men in high Clay, Cass, and Webster were given with a

hearty good-will.] I will detain you no longer, fellow-citizens, and I regret that I have kept you so long from the rich feast which my friend from Lousiana is far as my humble services are required, I will stand faithfully to the compact of our Union, by

Senator Downs, of Lousiana, then came identified ! A few years ago, when he repre- ward, amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering,

cation I feel in meeting you upon this occasion. I am come from a United State; and though a southern planter, and having most of my worldly interests invested in that species of property which has been so much the subject of dispute for the last twelve months, I am now, as I hope I ever shall be, a Union man. [Cheers.] have been more fortunate than my friend Mr. Foote in being greeted on return home, though he was well received by the people in despite have banded themselves against the institutions of the disaffection of leaders. I was greeted of their country-[applause]-who have de- everywhere by people and leaders with the same feelings that actuate you on this occasion, and c. And what is he doing! He is pointing, with expressions of the most decided approbation in favor of the Union. One of the strongest flag of the country-the immortal stars and proofs that could be given that this feeling is uni- those who raise the torch of discord. Let me versal is, that without any concert, and though our country's dominion and renown. And I separated by thousands of miles, the sentiments | duct yourselves with propriety, but compel those do not doubt but that the result will be the same of the people, both in the South and in the North, as it was in Mexico; for, before the next con- have been simultaneously expressed for the comvention assembles in Mississippi, I venture to promises of the constitution, and with a unaninity I never witnessed on any other subject.

My State is divided by party feeling, and I am a party man myself. Yet partisanship was laid aside, the denunciations of party warfare were Fellow-sitizens, the danger is almost over. I silent, and the men of all sides united together regret to say that there is some little ground for as they have done here, and welcomed me with apprehension as to the future. This compact of demonstrations of confidence, sympathy, and oulogized, will quiet our country, and will secure while this was the general voice, some told us the permanence of our institutions, if faithfully that we were going too fast; we were reckoning adhered to, North, South, East, and West. But without our host; that it was all mere show, and the question is, will you adhere to it? [Voices- that there was no reality in it; that, in fact, the We will;" "we will."] Will the North fugitive-slave bill would not be carried out in generally adhere to it ? I confidently believe it the free States; and that the anti-slavery agita- tral government into their own hands, you will will. It is on this ground we have proceeded in tion would be renewed. I contradicted these come. If you agree with us that the fugitive from the North; but I thought I knew your peoslave bill, as passed by Congress, shall remain ple. I knew your distinguished Senator, [Mr. the law of the land, and be faithfully enforced; Dickinson.] [Cheers.] I knew the late Senathat the Wilmot Proviso, that monstrous thing tor from Massachusetts, [Mr. Webster.] I knew the Senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass;] the of the Capulets, shall not be revived; if you agree that no attempt shall be made by Congress merous others from the free States. I had coninterfere with the trade of slaves between the versed with these Senators, and they assured ifferent States; if you will agree that no State me that the people of their several States were shall be prevented from coming into the Union sound upon this question, and in my own State on the ground of her having slavery within her I pledged myself to the truth of their statements; limits; in a word, if you will agree to carry out and it is with no ordinary satisfaction that I witthe compact of our fathers, the South will do ness to-day so enthusiastic a manifestation of her part faithfully in executing that compact. I that sentiment of which I spoke in anticipation. believe that the North will take this course. If I had ever entertained, for a single moment, And why ? Because, in the Congress of the a doubt of its existence in this Empire City of United States, the ablest and most distinguished an Empire State, that doubt would have vanishmen of the Union concurred in supporting that ed, and I will carry back to the people of Louplan of adjustment. I believe the North will island the pleasing assurance that I was entiree faithful, as I know the South will be, to this ly right in the statements I made some months correctly informed, and the majority of them ther than from the South. But I think there is ago. [Cheers.] My distinguished friend from think, at this very moment, that you are against an error in the causes assigned for the adoption nd patriotic men north of Mason & Dixon's Mississippi has alluded to the Committee of line are on the side of the Union, and will sus- Thirteen, and he has stated that he was not a One of the most remarkable instances of the sa- California, is generally attributed in the South, tain the plan of adjustment. I believe it, be- member of it. But, though he was not a memcause the President and his cabinet all concur ber of it, he was its creator, [cheers,] and but in support of that plan of adjustment. I believe for his most strenuous exertions against sarcasms, the law will be enforced because the efficiency denunciations, and every species of opposition of the law has been tested, and that the judges brought to bear from all quarters, the appointnorth of Mason & Dixon's line are prepared ment of the committee would never have been faithfully to do their duty. [Applause.] Why, accomplished. He persevered and persevered look at the message of Mr. Fillmore. It is till the compromise measures passed the comvorthy of the best men of the republic-of a mittee; and he was not a member of it only be-Jefferson, of a Washington, or a Madison-at cause he wished to do the work without taking east so far as it deals with the slavery ques- the honors. [Cheers.] The importance of that nd recommends no alteration of their provi- aware. Up to that time in the Senate we were heads and their hearts together, and, forgetting I will not detain you much longer; but I feel their party distinctions and prejudices in the allound to remark, for a moment, on the proceed- absorbing love of their common country, framed inguished gentleman who addressed us on this success. [Loud cheers.] It ought, therefore, to the action of that committee, and, not having spicuous actors in the drama of which the Combeen one of that committee, I likewise can speak mittee of Thirteen constituted so prominent a

Mr. Hoffman then sat down amid great cheer- county, another by the mover of the disunion said, on a certain occasion, to my old friend, in her case there are indications that she will us. [Applause.] Go on, then, with the good let us not complain of the North in advance. If they do not adhere to the compact, then it will be time enough for us to renew the agitation for and Fox had a quarrel which terminated a friend- ing of the prowess of the South; but when you flinching determination to maintain the integrity providence of God, which has always watched troversy had proceeded to such lengths, human places had pledged themselves so strongly, that this question would perhaps never have been settled but for the accident that changed the administration of affairs from the hands of one man to those of another. The Compromise prepared to spread before you. But this is a bills had possed the Senate; but in the House of right to express my views and opinions. subject on which I have much feeling. It is a Representatives hung the important one upon subject in which I know every patriot has a which was hinged the fate of all-the fate of determination to abstain from taking part in pofeeling, deep and strong. Let me close, then, the Union itself. If the Texas bill had been littles, if I had not lately enjoyed unusual opporof the Union and the constitution. Mr. Gray- by pledging myself to you, before the country, rejected, as sure as there is a God in Heaven a tunities of observing the conduct and character son, formerly a member of Congress, has pub- and before Him who rules in Heaven, that, as civil war would have been waged in this now of the opposition made at the North to our instiand which has produced an extraordinary sen- the scheme of adjustment and by the plan of ties; an extra session of the legislature was the State, that the subject is not fully undersation there. Mr. Poinsett and Gen. Hamilton organization which originated in Castle Garden, called by the Governor; and nothing was want- stood in South Carolina. These speeches and thers, will arouse a patriotic response in South our constitution established more firmly than it with only the aid of South Carolina and Mis- ever, among them, have regarded these out-

sissippi; yet once raise the tocsin of war on the bursts of passion without resentment, and have banks of the Rio Grande, and hundreds of thou- assembled together, in vast meetings, to testify sands of southern men would make common their devotic cause with her, and fly to her standard of revolt. termination to maintain the laws of the country. Let us, then, avoid the c uses of any such dan- | On one of these occasions, in my passage Fellow-citizens, I cannot express the gratifi- ger in future. We of the South have confidence through Philadelphia, I was solicited to be prewe always had confidence-in the North, and | sent, that I might witness their proceedings, and I see no reason for doubt as to the future. But to bear testimony to you that our fellow citizens though the masses of the people in the North of Pennsylvania were animated with the kindest have never manifested any indisposition to do feelings towards us, and determined to see the justice to the South, let me say that in some laws, affecting our property, enforced within matters you were a little slow in doing justice. their State. Not only is it incumbent upon every man to act from patriotic motives himself, but to exert himself to make others follow his example. Your city has a population of over half a million, and a more intelligent, virtuous, and orderly people never existed. But even in this great and virtuous community, fifty or one hundred men, not restrained by the laws and the police. might lay your vast city in ashes. So is it with humbly suggest that not only ought you to conamong you to do so likewise. [Cries of brave.] We do not expect anything that is unreasonable from you. We do not require that you should silence the clamors of fanaticism and abolition; but we do expect that you will lay some restraint upon them. [Cheers.] Let abolitionists talk as much as they will; but let them not creep in- tain, to the utmost, the sentiments they exto your high places, and speak for the country. [Vehement cheering.] It was not so much the fanaticism of the North that we cared for-its ravings would have passed us by as the idle wind; but when your legislatures, in solemn duce discord among us, and to destroy the conclave assembled, passed resolutions, and went peace and prosperity of the country, that they further, and opposed the laws, thus violating the principles of the constitution as we inter- to power, by pandering to the passions and prepreted it, and taking the local power of the cen- judices of the vilest factions. Depend upon it, agree with me that there was some cause for all the public meetings of the State from which misgivings in advance, I did not see the news apprehension. We entreat you, therefore, to of the community everywhere. They are powercontrol these men, and not permit them to mis- ful for evil, I know, because they are organised represent yeu. By your following this course and unscrupulous; and from the period of the the country will soon attain to such a degree of first French Revolution, when a small organised prosperity as it has never yet reached. But if faction deluged France in blood, to the present you have not the boldness and the courage to day, we all know the power exercised by a well put down fanaticism, we must conclude that organised and unscrupulous faction of the ou-the people of the North-are not the people your ancestors were, and we shall have to racter. agree with South Carolina, that the awful word The admission of California into the Union. separation" must be pronounced. [Cries of as a State, is honestly believed, and represented "Never."] I do not anticipate such a catastro- to be the most prominent of our wrongs, and phe; but it is for you to decide whether it shall the adoption of that clause of her constitution e pronounced or not. One great cause of the excluding slaves, the greatest outrage commit-

difficulties between the two sections is a want ted upon our rights. I say nothing of the irre-

gacity of the Union Safety Committee of this to the improper interference of Government, city is, that it has taken measures to diffuse cor- whereas it arose from the spontaneous feelings rect information in the South as well as the of the people there, North. Let us only understand each o her as The mission of Mr. T. Butler King, whatbrothers, and we shall never quarrel. It is by ever were the instructions he hore, was of no misapprehension and perverseness that such un- use whatever. There as everywhere in this happy differences arise. One of the most deci- country, the people would have revolted at the ded statements I ever made on this point was uncalled for interference of the General Governin my own State, in Baton Rouge-the seat of ment, I have seen and conversed with returned government. I pointed to the example of Judge emigrants from that State, some successful be-Douglas, of Chicago; to the example of Cass youd their most sanguine expectations, while on. He is determined to stand by the laws, committee was greater, perhaps, than you are and Webster, and the President of the United others are disappointed and poor. They all, States. [Loud cheering.] I told them that I both rich and poor, cancurred in the opinion, sions. This will content the South; and let divided; and it was only in the committee that had faith, and that they ought to have faith in that the exclusion of slavery from California the North act up to the recommendations of the the great men to whom I have alluded laid their the North. Yet I was told by some, and the was owing to the unwillingness of the white press at New Orleans, that I dured not repeat man to work side by side with the negrothere what I had said ten days before. I did feeling so universal at the North, that I have repeat it in their teath, and glad I am this day to never seen negroes employed in their great see that everything I then said in your behalf workshops, and upon asking the reason was inwas correct. The feelings that actuate you wil! formed by the proprietors, that if the attempted occasion (Ogden Hoffman, Esq.) has referred never to be forgotten that one of the most conpressed will be endorsed by the country at large. whites would leave them. This feeling go-The city of New York is possessed of wealth verned the vote on this question in California. in terms of commendation of its labors. The part was my friend who has just addressed you. and intelligence beyond any other city of the It is a great mistake to suppose that at the [Cheers.] I am happy to say with him that Union. Never were both used more appropri- period of the adoption of the constitution, that rise above party influence; they did forget their the danger, in a great measure, is past. The in- ately or more happily than in reference to this territory consisted only of squatters, and of the party, absorbed as they were in patriotic solici- dications of Georgia are distinct, of Alabama all-important subject. At a critical period in simple and ignorant conquered people. Calitude for their country's welfare and honor. Yes, there is no doubt; and ultimately Mississippi the late Congress, all must recollect with grati-

of this great Union, and we have no longer a

I am sorry, gentlemen, to have detained you Vehement cheering followed the conclusion of this address, which was spoken with much

Three cheers were then proposed for the Com-

The meeting then retired, each person being pose was the result? At the close of the meet- drove Cato from Rome, who was compelled to the constitution will be carried out; and there- introduced to Senators Foote and Downs as he ing I called for the seceders to show themselves, rescue himself from the tyrant by committing fore it was that I said to the people of the South, passed, and cordially shaking these gentlemen by the hand.

Thus ended one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations that has ever taken place in this consequences. I do not say it by way of boast- greater enthusiasm manifested, or a more un-

> Mr. Poinsett's Letter to the People of South Carolina. CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Dec. 4, 1850. Fellow Citizens .- My object in addressing you in this crisis of our affair , will scarcely be misunderstood. I am a Carolinian by birth and principle, and all I own in the world is vested in lands and negroes. I have a common interest, then, in the question before the country, and a should not, however, have departed from my happy land. The torces of Texas were mar- tutions; and if I had not perceived from the shalled; every preparation was made for hostili-tenor of the speeches and writings published in ing but the application of the match to the train writings have tended to irritate the feelings of laid, in order to produce the explosion. But say, some and to alarm the fears of others among would she have gone alone into the struggle, or our fellow citizens of the North. Many, how-

> I resisted the importunities of my numerous friends there, because I did not desire to take part in the proceedings of another State-as a Carolinian, I desired to speak to my fellowcitizens of Carolina, from my own home among them. I did not wish to appear to rebuke the winds and waves of our agitated sea, from a distant shore, but reserved my efforts to calm them, until my return among them. But, in justice to the great and good men who assembled at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, to vindicate the laws, and to dec are their firm determination to maintain them, I feel bound to say that they were animated by the purest and noblest motives, and have, throughout, evinced the most praiseworthy zeal and patriotism. I am personally and intimately acquainted with many of them; and believe that they will mainpressed on those occasions. The great error, it appears to me, that we have committed, is, that we have given too much consequence to the wicked and designing men, who strive to promay revel on the spoils, or elevate themselves these men are moral lepers, despised by the masses, as well as by the enlightened portions people, however significant in number and cha-

of mutual understanding of each other. It has gularity of the admission of California, because been a settled purpose in certain quarters to I firmly believe that it the clause above alluded keep the people of the South from knowing the to had been omitted, the complaint of the constireal state of the North. Perhaps, intelligent tution being violated, in the fact of her admisas they are, there is not one voter in ten that is sion, would have proceeded from the North, rathem, because their presses lead them astray. of that clause. The exclusion of slavery in

were neither few in number, nor disqualified in character to frame a constitution for themselves; indeed their orderly conduct while abandoned by their legitimate government, was dwelf upon with pride by us, and excited the admiration of the civilized world. We may complain with some justice of the admission of California with the exclusion of slavery, but if we had depopulated South Carolina of our negroes, and taken them to California, I firmly believe that they would have been expelled from the State at the first meeting of the Legislature, for I know full well that the people there were determined not

to admit them: The next great outrage complained of, is the adjustment of the boundary of Texas. I will not prolong this paper, and occupy your time by arguing the question of validity of the boundary claimed by Texas; but content myself with stating my belief, that if Mr. Madison had been captured by the British at Bladensburg, and under the terror of his life, had signed a treaty ceding the then territory of Maine, Congress and we the people, would have denied that Great Britain had thereby acquired a title to that portion of our country.

The object of offering \$10,000,000 to Texas, was not what it has been represented, but to prevent a civil war, otherwise inevitable-a war, in the course of which New Mexico would have been crushed by the superior forces of Texas, or government have interfered to protect that territory, alternatives to be deprecated by every American who respects the Constitution and loves justice. It was not made by the President, but by a law of Congress, and if Texas cluntarily chooses to compound a doubtful itle, and to accept the offer made ber, surely there is no cause for calling her hard names, and applying to such a people abusive epitheis.

The next subject complained of is the aboliion of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and this measure is characterised as advancing abolition. For my own part, I think he scenes we have so often witnessed in Washington, and so often heard severely blamed by both Northern and Southern men, tended much more to advance abolition than the passage of the law. It is certainly to be lamented that the bal-

once of power between the slave and the free States, could not have been maintained in the Senate. We have straggled for it in vain. It is with States as with individuals. Equality of strength or of fortune cannot be maintained by either; but this is no legitimate cause of strife of revolution-for what is secession but revolution ! Is the right of secession to be found in the Constitution? It existed, I grant, under the old confederacy, for that was a league: but the Constitution was framed and adopted, after solemn deliberation, to form a more perfect Union of the States. The first time we ever heard of the right of secession was during the proceedings of the Hartford Convention, and, at that period, no people received the doctrine with nore indignation and contempt than ourselves. In fact, if any State possessed the power to sece e from the Union, whenever it thought proper to do so, our constitution would be a mockery, and our boasted strength as a great and powerful nation, would be despised by foreign powers. It is true, if Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, and Texas, were to form a confederacy, and agree to secede, there might be no opposition for a

But many of those States form but the en-

trance and portico to the great edifice reared in the West. How long would the inhabitants of that mighty structure endure the privations they must suffer, if their ingress and egress were in the hands of foreigners. Would they permit Louisiana to be the ally of some maritime power that might occupy New Orleans and harass the internal commerce of the Mississippi valley ! I think not. No line can be drawn that will not involve questions of boundary and right, only to be settled by the last appeal, and this country would soon exhibit the miserable aspect of the Spanish American States. Besides such a confederacy would present no barrier against the attack of the abolitionists of all the world. The sympathies of civilized Europe are against our institutions, and if they be not protected by the constitution and the much despised Union, our slaves would not be worth ten years' parchase. In such a confederacy, how many causes of discontent won d occur How could we, with our habits of eternal agitation, be satisfied with our station in it ? Our relative importance in the Southern Confederacy would diminish every year, unless we could change our habits altogether, and instead of devoting all our energies to political agitation, as we have done, for the last twenty years, turn our minds to the promotion of commerce, manufactures, and easy communications by land and water, from the interior to the coast, But, under the lead of South Carolina, such a Confederacy will never be created. We are unfortunately not renowned for our wisdom or prudence, and our invitations, and our taunts will be alike in vain to drive our sister States into measures of violence for the past-what the future may bring torth time will show. But, I warn the Northern men who love their country and desire to preserve the Union, that they must restrain their own agitators; men wh m my own self-respect prevents me from characteristing as they deserve-men, who are not fanatics, for fanatics are honest; but political demagogues of the worst description, using their money and abusing their talents, to deceive and seduce the people; and who would not hesitate to elevate themselves to power over the reeking ruins of their country. The opposition, commenced under my own eyes, to the infamous machinations of these men, must be continued by the united efforts of the good and true of all parties, and the Constitution will be safe and the Union preserved.

If there are any among us, so wild as to think of separate State action, to them I would say, that they mistake violence for strength. Let them examine the map and consult the census, and they will s e our relative weakness and understand with what ease South Carolina might be prevented from inflicting any injury except

But I will not pursue this humiliating theme. It is improbable that such a measure will be resorted to. It would be as absurd as for one to throw himself from a precipice in the expecta-

tion of injuring his enemy by the fall. Fellow e tizens, my task is done, I felt imelled to address you as a friend and brother, by he interests I have at stake in this question, by ny zeal for the honor and welfare of my native State, by the long experience I have had of the fearful consequences of revolution; and by my devotion to the Union, to which, under Heaven, I believe we owe our unexampled prosperity as J. R. POINSETT.

DAGUERREAN MINIATURES.

L. TELIGA has the honor to inform the citi a DAGUERREAN CALLEY in this city, where he intends remaining as rong as business will justify. s sufficient guarantee for him to believe, that the intelligent and discriminating public of Jackson, will properly appreciate his work and liberally bestow

Ladies and gentlemen are very respectfully invited to visit his rooms, on State street, opposite the office of the "Flag of the Union."

THE heirs of Lazarus Bolenski, (late of Poland, and all others interested, are hereby notified hat my accounts with voucher, in the matter of estate of said Boleaski, deceased, are now on file in the Probate Court of Lowndes county, of this State; and that the first Monday, in November, 1851, hus been set for a final hearing, and my discharge.

JAMES M. CAPSHAW, dm dm'r of

the estate of Bolenski, dec'd. December 6, 1850.

WHISKEY .- 50 barrels Nock and Rawson, and Fletcher and Depter brands, for sale by Dec. 6, 1850. R. P. WINSLOW